Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX. THURSDAY, APRIL [illegible], 1840. No. 1016.

THE WITHERED FLOWERS.

I knew they would perish!—
Those beautiful flowers—
As the hopes that we cherish
In youth's sunny bowers—
I knew they'd be faded!
Though with fond gentle care
Their bright leaves were shaded,
Decay was still there.

So all that is brightest
Ever first fades away,
And the joys that leap lightest
The earliest decay;
The heart that was nearest
The widest will rove,
And the friend that was dearest
The first ceased to love.

And the purest, the noblest,
The loveliest—we know—
Are ever the surest,
The soonest to go.
The birds that sing sweetest,
The flower most pure,
In their beauty are fleetest,
In their fate the most sure.

Yet still though thy flowers
Are withered and gone,
They will live like some hours
In memory alone.
In that hallow'd shrine only
Sleep things we would cherish,
Pure, priceless, loved, lonely,
They never can perish.

Then I'll mourn ye no more,
Ye pale leaves that are shed,
Though your brightness is o'er,
Your perfume is not fled;
And like thine AROMA—
The spirit of flowers—
Remembrance will hover
O'er the grave of past hours.

Selected for the Recorder.

Is it not too common for men to wish to hide themselves; as it were, from God, in business, in pleasure, in revellings, in idle company? Do they not try many means, if thereby they may fly from their own thoughts, and their own consciences? They appear to be afraid to feel that God is looking on them. "Because I was naked," said Adam, "*I hid myself.*" Naked he was, indeed; his soul was naked; it was lying bare and open, with the stain of sin upon it, and Adam felt that it was so.

The torture of probing their hearts cannot be borne; they cannot abide the shame of seeing and knowing how bad their condition is. So they turn away from serious thoughts of God in private, and from conversation about him with their friends. They shun self-examination, and shut their eyes to their danger with the desperate cowardice of a ruined man, who will not face a creditor, nor look into a bill, nor cast up an account-book. How must this end? How does it always end with those who dare not face their earthly creditors? Common sense and experience tell us: sooner or later in utter ruin. How, then, must such a course end with them who have God Almighty for their creditor? Reason and conscience unite to tell us: sooner or later in utter ruin. The man who will not look into the state of his affairs in this world, must be ruined in this world; the man who will not look into the state of his soul, must be ruined for ever.

It is not the bitter pleasure of sin—it is not carelessness, profaneness, lewdness, and drunkenness—it is not the visiting distant lands, nor the enjoyment of delicious climates—it is not the calm of indolence, nor the flush of victory—nay, it is not even the sweets of the most tranquil domestic life, that can give you solid and lasting peace. Would you obtain this blessing, you must seek it in the way in which the Almighty has appointed it to be found. Yes, you must open your hearts to true religion. Without piety, not earth's richest gifts, nor its highest honors, can profit. With it the storm is calmed, the roar of battle hushed, the most distant country becomes a home, the silent ocean a temple of the Lord, death itself the gate of life. O, my friends! would you possess the secret of all wisdom, all peace, all glory, you must seek it in those things which God hath revealed for your soul's good. You cannot find it elsewhere. You can alone be safe in life and happy in death, by considering in what religion really consists in order to your becoming the possessors of it.

There are many excellent judges of music, who are not themselves performers. There are many professors of christianity whose highest displeasure would be roused by a sermon scripturally out of tune, would be quick to detect the jarring of a single note, but who, nevertheless, give abundant proof by their daily lives that they are no *performers*; the voice of the heart takes no part in the service of God.

"All but their hearts is there."

They retain just what God asks for, who says, "My son, give me thy heart."

It is our duty, and privilege to be always prepared for death. But to be cut down suddenly, were to die in a manner at which nature shrinks, and which grace may blamelessly lead us to deprecate. It is a solemn thing to die. True it is written, "Blessed are they which are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb;" and in preparation for this, it is granted unto them that they should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white, which is the righteousness of the saints, and in all this they are bidden to rejoice and be glad; but still the very blessedness of their destiny, to say nothing of the awful solemnities attendant on its consummation, may well render it desirable that they should have space, if but for the stilling of the beating heart—a last and special adjustment of the raiment of fine linen, wherewith, for the presence chamber, they are invested by the king himself. Nevertheless the matter is submitted by the believer to the Lord's wisdom and goodness. And, with the church, his final prayer is, "Fulfil the desires and petitions of thy servant, as may be most expedient for me." He is in the hands of a covenant God.

"O, Lord, my God, do thy most holy will;
I would be still;
I will not stir lest I forsake thine arm,
And break the charm,
Which leads me clinging to my Father's breast
In holy rest.

Humility! the sweetest, loveliest flower
That bloomed in Eden, and the first on earth
Has rarely blossomed since on mortal soil.
It is so frail, so delicate a thing,
'Tis gone if it but look upon itself;
And they who venture to esteem it theirs,
Prove by that very thought they have it not.

For the Recorder.

STRONG DRINK.

Strong drink will stimulate, and then weaken; it levies a tax both upon the pocket and the system; and it is alike cruel and deceptive. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

"I have tried alcohol," says Dr. C. A. Lee, of New York, "in most of the forms in which it is used, and under the circumstances in which it is supposed to be innocent, if not useful; and I can conscientiously say, that I have never received any benefit from it. After abandoning the use of alcoholic drinks, I found my general health improved, my dispepsia vanished, my hypocondria and head-ache disappeared, and my strength much increased."

The celebrated Dr. Silliman, of New Haven, Connecticut, bears similar testimony; concluding with the affirmation: "within a few weeks my health began to amend, and at the end of one year I was able to return to arduous duties, demanding constant attention both of mind and body."

Surely in the mouths of such witnesses, and these but a sample of very many equally distinquished as medical practitioners, and for their general intelligence and philanthropy, every word may be established.

A FRIEND.

THE TREMBLING EYE-LID.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It was the day before Christmas, in the year 1778, during our war of revolution, that an armed vessel sailed out of the port of Boston. She was strongly built, and carried twenty guns, with a well appointed crew of more than a hundred, and provisions for a cruise of six months. As she spread her broad white sails, and steered from the harbor with a fair fresh breeze, she made a noble appearance. Many throbbing hearts breathed a blessing on her voyage, for she bore a company of as bold and skilful seamen as ever dared the perils of the deep. But soon the north wind blew, and brought a heavy sea into the bay. The night proved dark, and they came to anchor with difficulty near the harbor of Plymouth. The strong gale that buffetted them became a storm, and the storm a hurricane.

Snow fell, and the cold was terribly severe. The vessel was driven from her moorings, and struck on a reef of rocks. She began to fill with water, and they were obliged to cut away her masts. The sea rose above the main deck, sweeping over it at every surge. They made every exertion that courage could prompt or hardihood endure. But so fearful were the wind and cold, that the stoutest man was not able to strike more than two or three blows in cutting away the mast, without being relieved by another. The wretched people thronged together upon the quarter deck, which was crowded almost to suffocation. They were exhausted with toil and suffering, but could obtain neither provisions nor fresh water. They were all covered with the deep sea, when the vessel became a wreck. But unfortunately the crew got access to ardent spirits, and many of them drank to intoxication. Insubordination, mutiny and madness ensued. The officers remained clear-minded, but lost all authority over the crew, who raved around them. A more frightful scene can scarcely be imagined. The dark sky, the raging storm, the waves breaking wildly over the rocks, and threatening every moment to swallow up the broken vessel, and the half frozen beings who maintained their icy hold on life, lost to reason and to duty, or fighting fiercely with each other. Some lay in disgusting stupidity, others, with fiery faces, blasphemed God. Some in temporary delirium, fancied themselves in palaces surrounded by luxury, and brutally abused the servants, who they supposed refused to do their biddings. Others there were, who, amid the beating of that pittiless tempest, believed themselves in the home that they never more must see, and with hollow, reproachful voices, besought bread, and wondered why water was withheld from them by the [illegible] whose worst passions were quickened by alcohol to a fiend-like fury, assaulted or wounded those who came in their way, making shrieks of defiance and their curses heard above the roar of the storm. Intemperance never displayed itself in more distressing attitudes. At length Death began to do his work. The miserable creatures fell dead every hour upon the deck, being frozen stiff and hard. Each corpse, as it became breathless, was laid upon the heap of dead, that more space might be left for the survivors. Those who drank most freely were the first to perish. On the third day of these horrors, the inhabitants of Plymouth, after making many ineffectual attempts, reached the wreck, not without danger. What a melancholy spectacle! Lifeless bodies stiffened in every form that suffering could devise. Many lay in a vast pile. Others sat with their heads reclining on their knees; others grasping the ice covered ropes; some in a posture of defence like the dying gladiator; others, with hands held up to heaven, as if deprecating their fate. Orders were given to search earnestly for every mark or sign of life. One boy was distinguished from the mass of dead, only by the trembling of one of his eyelids. The poor survivors were kindly received into the houses of the people of Plymouth, and every effort used for their restoration. The Captain and Lieutenant, and a few others, who had abstained from the use of ardent spirits, survived. The remainder were buried, some in separate graves, and others in a large pit, whose hollow is still to be seen on the south-west side of the burial ground in Plymouth. The funeral obsequies were most solemn. When the clergyman who was to perform the last service first entered and saw more than seventy dead bodies, some fixing upon him their stony eyes, and others with faces stiffened into the horrible expression of their last mortal agony, he was so affected as to faint.

Some were brought on shore alive, and received every attention, but survived only a short time. Others were restored after long sickness, but with their limbs so injured by the frost as to become cripples for life.

In a village, at some distance from Plymouth, a widowed mother, with her daughter, were constantly attending a couch on which lay a sufferer, [illegible] It was the [illegible] trembling eyelid attracted [illegible] notice of pity, as he lay among the dead.

"Mother," he said, in a feeble tone, "God bless you for having taught me to avoid ardent spirits. It was this that saved me. After those around me became intoxicated, I had enough to do to protect myself from them. Some attacked and dared me to fight. Others pressed the poisonous draught to my lips and bade me drink. My lips and throat were parched with thirst. But I knew if I drank with them, I must lose my reason, as they did, and perhaps blaspheme my Maker.

"One by one they died, poor infatuated wretches. Their shrieks and groans still seem to ring in my ears. It was in vain that the Captain, and other officers, and a few good men, warned them of what would ensue, if they thus continued to drink, and tried all in their power to restore them to order. They still fed upon the intoxicating liquor. They grew delirious—they died in heaps.

"Dear mother, our sufferings from hunger and cold you cannot imagine. After my feet were frozen, but before I lost the use of my hands, I discovered a box among fragments of the wreck, far under water. I toiled with a rope to drag it up; but my strength was not sufficient. A comrade, who was still able to move a little, assisted me. At length it came within our reach. We hoped it might contain bread, and took courage. Uniting our strength, we burst it open. It contained only a few bottles of olive oil, yet we gave God thanks; for we found that by occasionally moistening our lips with it, and swallowing a little, it allayed the gnawing burning pain in the stomach. Then my comrade died—and I laid beside him as one dead, surrounded by corpses. Presently, the violence of the tempest that had so long raged subsided, and I heard quick footsteps and strange voices amid the wreck where we lay. They were the blessed people of Plymouth, who had dared every danger to save us. They lifted to their arms and [illegible] could speak. Their [illegible] sought all who could move. But every drunkard was among the dead. I was so exhausted with cold and suffering and cold, that I could not stretch a hand to my deliverers. They passed me again and again. They carried the living to the boat. I feared that I was left behind. Then I prayed earnestly in my heart, "O Lord, for the sake of my widowed mother, for the sake of my dear sister, save me." Methought the last man had gone, and I besought the Redeemer to receive my spirit. But I felt a warm breath on my face. I strained every nerve. My whole soul strove and shuddered within me. Still my body was immoveable as marble.—Then a loud voice said, "Come back and help me. Art with this poor lad; one of his eye-lids trembles; he lives." Oh the music of that sweet voice to me! The trembling eye-lid, the prayer to God, and your lessons of temperance, my mother, saved me."

Then the loving sister embraced him with tears, and the mother said, "praise be to him who hath spared my son to be the comfort of my age."

From the National Intelligencer.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a letter from an honorable member of the House of Representatives, which has been happily drawn out from him by a letter from a friend at Philadelphia, who asked for information in reference to a statement there made that, in the year 1817, the thanks of Congress were refused to General Harrison, on the ground of some improper interference of his, whilst in command on the frontier, with the supplies for the army. Mr. Cushing, with characteristic industry, stimulated by a laudable zeal to do justice to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, has investigated the whole history of this tale, and, in the following letter, placed it in its true light.

Washington, March 14, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which, referring to the alleged refusal of Congress to pass a vote of thanks to General Harrison for his services in the last war with Great Britain, you request information from me on the subject; and I shall with great pleasure, communicate to you the facts, as they stand proved, incontestibly, by the journals and debates of Congress and the records of the government.

It is not true that Congress refused a vote of thanks to General Harrison. On the contrary, such a vote was passed, and may be found, by any one who chooses to look for it, in the published volumes of the acts of Congress for the proper year.

The allegation that the thanks of Congress were refused to him, is founded upon the authority of an imperfect, and therefore erroneous, paragraph in one of the newspapers of the day, and upon the artifice of suppressing most of the material facts of the case, as they appear in the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

When the circumstances which have been seized upon by the political opponents of General Harrison as the pretext for this allegation, are examined, it will be seen that, instead of justifying reproach, they are in the highest degree honorable to his character and his reputation.

It is the undeniable fact, that, on the 30th of March, 1818, the two houses of Congress passed a resolution, which, as afterwards approved by the President, runs as follows:

"Resolution directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

"H. CLAY,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives
"JOHN GAILLARD,
"President of the Senate, pro tem.
"Approved, April 4, 1818
"JAMES MONROE."

This resolution is, of course, the final and conclusive [illegible] Congress upon the whole medallion of a vote of thanks to General Harrison; and, as the journals show, it passed each house on the same day, and *without a division*.

Prior to that time, however, in a preceding Congress, a similar resolution had been reported to the Senate by the committee on military affairs, of which Mr. James Barbour, of Virginia, was chairman. The resolution was discussed in committee of the whole, and it is the action in this committee of the whole, separated from the responsible action of the Senate itself, which is unfairly cited alone, by those to whom your letter refers, as evidence against the honor of General Harrison. The journals of the Senate show that, instead of striking out the name of General Harrison from the resolution, the Senate, by a vote of ayes and noes, refused to concur in the amendment of the committee of the whole to that effect; that is to say, the Senate, in the most formal manner, expressly rejected the proposition to strike out the name of General Harrison. After which, suspending for the present a final decision on the resolution, the Senate ordered it to be recommitted, without change, to the committee on military affairs for further consideration. This was on the 20th of April, 1816.

The objections to the adoption of the resolution at that time, on the part of certain of the members of the Senate, grew out of a groundless and malicious attack on the integrity of General Harrison by persons concerned in some of the army contracts for the supply of the northwestern army.

Upon the accusation being publicly made by the persons in question, General Harrison addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, demanding generally investigation of his conduct as to the expenditures in the eighth military district while under his command, which is to be found in the National Intelligencer of the 22d of March, 1816.

The house at first referred this letter to the committee on public expenditures, and afterwards to the War Department, to have the facts investigated there, and then reported to Congress.

The answer of the War Department, containing the evidence which completely exonerated General Harrison, came in at the beginning of the next session of Congress, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. Creighton, of Ohio, Mr. Peter, of Maryland, Mr. Forney, of North Carolina, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Hulbert, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Thomas M. Nelson, of Virginia.

The result of their investigations appears by the following entry on the journal of the house of the 23d of January, 1817:

"Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee to which was referred the letter and report of the acting Secretary of War, on the application of Major General William H. Harrison respecting his expenditures of public money while commanding the northwestern army, made a report thereon, stating that the committee are unanimously of opinion that General Harrison stands above suspicion as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connexion with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of his army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors; and that, in his whole conduct as the commander of the said army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to, the public service and interest. Which said report was read and considered; whereupon, it was

"*Ordered*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War."

All the documents from the War Department, and the report of the committee of the house, may be found in the American State Papers, (Mil. Aff. vol. i, pp. 644 and 661.) They constitute a triumphant vindication of the fair fame of General Harrison from the imputations cast upon it then, and are equally conclusive in answer to the insinuation of censure, which his adversaries at the present time seek to extort from the attending circumstances, without venturing to revive directly the exploded charge itself.

As these imputations had been the occasion of suspending the action of Congress upon the proposed vote of thanks at the outset, subsequently, when it was thus proved that the imputations were false and unfounded, the resolution was again taken up in the Senate, and passed by that and the other house, with the unanimity which has been above stated.

These are the facts, in substance, as exhibited at length in the journals of Congress and in the public documents.

I might refer to the recollection of individuals, with whom I have conversed or corresponded on the subject, or to the newspapers, to show the views and feelings of the time, as these acted upon the events. But I prefer [illegible] of authentic contemporaneous evidence, in the following extract from the published speech of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, [illegible] the 21st of March, 1818, the proposition to pass a vote of thanks to Colonel Richard M. Johnson:

"As to the objection of time, it will at once be removed by reflecting on that which has just occurred, the vote of thanks which has been awarded in favor of General Harrison and Governor Shelby. It is not unknown that rumor, the result of envy, or some other bad passion, had attempted to throw a shade around the character of that distinguished commander. He felt as he ought, and sought an investigation, to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions which had been cast upon it. It, after some delay, took place, and resulted in an honorable acquittal. In the mean time the venerable Shelby was, at his own request, withheld from the notice of the nation, as it regarded the distinguished services he had rendered—Shelby, a name which can never be mentioned without awakening, in every American bosom, emotions of gratitude. I see in this illustrious character a display of that love of country and chivalrous spirit which conceived and effected our independence; and, unabated by age, it reappeared to vindicate those rights, to the establishment of which, in his more youthful days, he had so essentially contributed. But he is as generous as he is brave; and he refused to accept a tribute of respect whose indirect consequence might have been a reflection on the commander-in-chief, to whose zeal, patriotism, and capacity in conducting the campaign, he always bore a cheerful testimony. Colonel Johnson, influenced by the same sensibility, peremptorily refused to his friends the permission of bringing this subject before the representatives of the people. I, however, will barely remark, in regard to the commanding General, that, with the regrets which the delay of justice to this citizen must necessarily create, will be mingled some consolation, in the reflection that his character has been entirely purified from the censure which had been improperly cast upon it; and that the meed now dispensed has the sanction of the deliberate judgment of the nation, unbiased by passion or the false fire of the moment. He will now receive it with a grateful feeling, as the highest reward which freemen can give, or a freeman receive."

Nat. Intelligencer of 4th April, 1818.

For me to enlarge upon the eloquent truth of the plain and simple facts of the case, as I have collected them from the journals and debates of Congress, would be the vain attempt to gild refined gold, or to hold a light to the sun.

I will, therefore, only add, that while it is very common for exalted services to encounter calumny,—and in this respect General Harrison has only shared the ca-

...luary lot of greatness.—It is not in every case that the groundlessness of a calumnious charge can be so amply proved, as it was in 1817, when his conduct as commander-in-chief of the northwestern army was indirectly called in question. All Congress gave its solemn judgment in his favor, not only by its vote on the charge itself, but also in then passing the resolution of thanks, as it were, by acclamation.

I remain, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

EXTRACT FROM

The Speech of Mr. Corwin,

...a motion concerning the Cumberland Campaigns of Gen. Harrison, and ... talents,

...in reply to Mr. Crary, who, upon, had undertaken to review the military ... pronounce the old hero destitute of mil...

I hope I may obtain the pardon of the American Congress for adverting in this discussion to another matter, gravely put forward by the gentleman from Michigan. Without the slightest feeling of disrespect to that gentleman, I must be allowed to say that his opinions, (hastily, I am sure,) obtruded on the house on this military question, can only be considered as subjects of merriment.

But I come to notice, since I am compelled to it, one observation of the gentleman, which I feel quite certain, on reflection, he will regret himself. In a sort of parenthesis in his speech, he said that a rumor prevailed at the time (alluding to the battle of Tippecanoe) that Col. Joseph H. Daviess of Kentucky, who commanded a squadron of cavalry there, was, by some trick of General Harrison, mounted, during the battle, on a white horse belonging to the General, and that, being thus conspicuous in the fight, he was a mark for the assailing Indians, and fell in a charge at the head of his men. The gentleman says he does not vouch for the truth of this. Sir, it is well that he does not vouch here for the truth of a long exploded slander. It requires a bold man, a man possessing a great deal of moral courage, to make even an allusion to a charge such as that, against one whose only possessions in this world are his character for courage and conduct in war in his country's defence, and his unstained integrity in the various civil offices it has been his duty to occupy. Did not the gentleman know that this vile story was known by every intelligent man west of the mountains to be totally without foundation? The gentleman seemed to appeal to the gallant Kentuckians to prove the truth of this innuendo. He spoke of the blood of their countrymen so profusely poured out at Tippecanoe, as if he would give countenance to the idea that the gallant Daviess, who fell in that engagement, fell a victim to the artifice of the commanding general, and their other gallant sons who fell there, were wantonly sacrificed by the gross ignorance of General Harrison in Indian warfare. Now, sir, before the gentleman ... bored a few historical facts, which, if known to him, as I should suppose they were to every other man twenty years of age in western America, would make the whole speech of that gentleman little else than a most wanton insult to the understanding of the people and government of Kentucky. Let us briefly notice the facts.

In November 1811, the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. There Colonel Daviess and Colonel Owens, with other Kentuckians, fell. These, says the gentleman (at least he insinuates it,) were sacrificed by either the cowardly artifice or by the ignorance of General Harrison. Now, Mr. Speaker, I abhor the habit of open flattery, nay, I do not like to look in the face of a man, and speak of him in warm terms of eulogium, however he may deserve it; but, sir, on this occasion I am obliged to say what history will attest, of the people of Kentucky. If any community of people ever lived, from the time of the dispersion on the plain of Shinar up to this day, who were literally cradled in war, it is to be found in the state of Kentucky. From the first exploration of the country by Daniel Boon up to the year 1794, they were engaged in one incessant battle with the savages of the west. Trace the path of an Indian incursion any where over the great valley of the west, and you will find it red with Kentucky blood. Wander over any of the battle-fields of that great theatre of savage war, and you will find it white with the bones of her children. In childhood they fought the Indians, with their sisters and mothers, in their dwellings. In youth and ripe manhood they fought them in ambuscades and battle fields. Such were the men of Kentucky in 1811, when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. There, too, as we know, they were where life was to be lost, or glory won; and there they were commanded by General Harrison. Now, sir, if in that battle Gen. Harrison had not conducted as became a soldier and a general, would not such men have seen and known it? Did Kentucky in 1811, mourning as she then did the loss of one of her greatest and most valued citizens, condemn (as the gentleman from Michigan has attempted to) the conduct of the general who commanded in that battle? Let us see how they testified

In January 1812, two months after the battle of Tippecanoe, the Legislature of Kentucky was in session. On the 7th of January 1812, the following resolution passed that body;

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky.* That, in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gov. William H. Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general, and that for his ...ul, and gallant conduct, deliberate, ... Tippecanoe, he well ...duct in the battle merit thanks of his country and his ...ver, the resolution I have just ... presented by John J. Crittenden, a Senator from the state of Kentucky, whom to name is to call to the trust of all who know him, a man whose ...anity and varied accomplishments present a model of an American gentleman, whose wisdom, eloquence, and integrity have won for him the first rank among American statesmen. Such a man, with both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, have testified two months only after the event took place, that, in the campaign of the battle of Tippecanoe, Gen. Harrison combined the skill and conduct of an able commander, with the valor of a soldier, and the patriotism of an American. Who rises up twenty-eight years afterwards to contradict them? The young gentleman from Michigan! He who, at the time referred to, was probably conning Webster's spelling book in some village school in Connecticut.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must call another witness upon the point in issue here. On the 12th of November, 1811, the territorial Legislature of Indiana was in session. This is just five days after the battle. That Legislature, through the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, addressed Gen. Harrison in the following terms:

"SIR: The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your excellency, on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet and the tribes of Indians confederated with him. When we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause."

Here, sir, we have two legislatures of the states whose citizens composed the militia force at Tippecanoe, grieved and smarting under the loss of their fellow-citizens, uniting in solemn council in bearing their testimony to the skill and bravery displayed by General Harrison in that battle, which the gentleman from Michigan, with a self-complacency that might well pass for insanity, now says he has discovered was marked by a palpable incapacity in the commanding General. But, Mr. Speaker, I must call yet another, nay, several other witnesses, to confront the opinions of the Michigan gentleman.

In August, 1812, about nine months after the battle of Tippecanoe, news of fearful import concerning the conduct of Gen. Hull reached Ohio and Kentucky. Our army had fallen back on Detroit, and rumors of the surrender of that place to the British ... were blowing on every breeze. Three regiments of militia were immediately raised in Kentucky. Before these troops had taken the field, it was well known that our army under Hull, with the whole territory of Michigan, had been surrendered to the combined British and Indian forces, commanded by Brock and Tecumseh. Our whole frontier in the northwest lay bare and defenceless to the invasion, not only of the British army, but the more terrible incursion of a savage foe, hungry for plunder and thirsting for blood, led on by the most bold and accomplished warrior that the tribes of the red men had ever produced. In this state of peril, the gallant army of Kentucky looked round for a leader for the imminent and momentous crisis. There was Scott, the Governor of Kentucky; who had fought through the revolutionary war, and under the eye of Washington had risen to the rank of brigadier in the regular service. There, too, was the veteran Shelby, a name to wake the tones of enthusiasm in every American heart where heroic courage is esteemed, or lofty integrity remains a virtue. There, too, was Clay, whose trumpet tongue in this Hall was worth a thousand cannon in the field. These were convened in council. This, let us not forget, was about nine months after the battle of Tippecanoe. Whom, sir, I ask, did these men select to lead their own friends and fellow-citizens on to this glorious enterprise? Their laws required that their militia should be commanded by one of their own citizens; yet passing by Scott and Shelby, and thousands of their own brave sons, this council called General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana—he who had commanded Kentuckians but nine months before at Tippecanoe—he who, according to the gentleman from Michigan, had shown no trait but imbecility, as an officer—he, against the laws of Kentucky, was by such a council asked to resign his station as Governor of Indiana, and take the rank and commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and lead on her armies in that fearful hour, to redeem our national disgrace, and snatch from British domination and savage butchery the very country now represented by the gentleman from Michigan.

I have yet one other witness to call against the gentleman from Michigan. Sir, if the last rest of the illustrious dead is disturbed in this unnatural war upon a living soldier's honor and a living patriot's fame, the fault is not mine. It will appear presently that the gentleman from Michigan has—unwittingly, it may be—dishonored and insulted the dead, and charged the pure and venerated Madison with hypocrisy and falsehood. If Gen. Harrison had been the weak, wicked, or imbecile thing the gentleman from Michigan would now pretend, was not this known to Mr. Madison, then President of the United States, who gave the orders under which General Harrison acted, and to whom the latter was responsible for his conduct? Surely no one can suppose that there were wanting those who, if they could have done so with truth, would have made known any conduct of Gen. Harrison at the time referred to which seemed in any degree worthy of reprehension. With all these means of information, what was the testimony of Mr. Madison respecting the battle of Tippecanoe? I will quote his own words from his message to Congress about a month after the event. The message is dated 18th December, 1811, and reads as follows:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ult., Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline."

Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in thus recapitulating and piling proof upon proof to repel an insinuation which I think it is now apparent to all has been thrown out in the madness of party rage, without consideration, and founded only on a total perversion, or rather flat contradiction, of every historical record having relation to the subject.

Something was said by the gentleman from Michigan about the encampment at Tippecanoe. If I understood him rightly, he condemned it as injudicious, because it had a river on one side, and a morass on another. Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall give no opinion on the question thus stated; but it just now occurs to me that this subject, which I think in the military vocabulary is called, castrametation, admits of some serious inquiry bearing upon the criticism under consideration. In almost all scientific research, we find that what is now reduced to system, and arises to the dignity of science, was at first the product of some casualty, which falling under the notice of some reflecting mind, gave rise to some surprising results. The accidental falling of an apple developed the great law of gravitation. I am sure I have somewhere seen it stated that Pyrrhus, the celebrated King of Epirus, who is allowed by all authority to have been the first general of his time, first learned to fortify his camp by having a river in his rear and a morass on his flank; and this was first suggested to him, by seeing a wild boar, when hunted to desperation, back himself against a tree or rock, that he might fight his pursuers without danger of being assailed in his rear. Now, sir, if I comprehend the gentleman from Michigan, he has against him on this point not only the celebrated King of Epirus, but also the wild boar, who, it seems, was taught ... Pyrrhus in the ... are two approved authorities, one of whom nature taught the art of war, as she kindly did as colonels, and the other that renowned hero, ... Epirus, who gave the Romans so much trouble in his time. These authorities are near two thousand years old, and as far as I know unquestioned, till the gentleman from Michigan attacked them yesterday. Here, again, I ask who shall decide? Pyrrhus and the boar on one side, or the gentleman from Michigan on the other. Sir, I decline jurisdiction of the question, and leave the two hundred and forty colonels of this house to settle the contest; "*non nostrum tantes componere lites.*"

Mr. Speaker, I feel it quite impossible to withdraw from this part of the debate without some comment on another assertion, or rather intimation of the gentleman from Michigan, touching the conduct of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames. All who have made themselves acquainted with the history of that event, know that the order in which the American army was to attack the combined force of British and Indians at the Thames, was changed at the very moment when the onset was about to be made. This order of the General drew forth from Commodore Perry and others, who were in the staff of the army, and on the ground at the time, the highest encomiums. The idea of this change in the plan of attack, it is now intimated, was not original with General Harrison, but was, as the gentleman seems to intimate, suggested to him by another, who, it is said, was on the ground at the time. Who *that other person* is, or was, the gentleman has not said, but seemed to intimate he was now in the other end of the Capitol; and thus we are led to suppose that Col. Johnson, the Vice President, is the gentleman alluded to. Sir, I regret very much that the gentleman should treat historical facts in this way. If there be any foundation for giving Col. Johnson the honor of having suggested to Gen. Harrison a movement for which the latter has received great praise, why not speak out and say so? Why insinuate? Why hint or suppose on a subject susceptible of such easy and positive proof? Does not the gentleman know that he is thus trifling with the character of a soldier, playing with reputation dearer than property or life to its possessor? Sir, I wish to know if Col. Johnson, the Vice President of the United States, has by any word or act of his, given countenance to this insinuation? It would be well for all who speak at random on this subject to remember that there are yet living witnesses who can testify to the point in question. It may not be amiss to remind some that there is extant a journal of Col. Wood, who afterwards fell on the Niagara frontier. For the benefit of such, I, too, will state what can be proved in relation to the change made by Gen. Harrison, in the order of attack at the Thames.

The position of the British and Indians had been reported to General Harrison by volunteer officers—brave men, it is true, but who, like many of us, were officers who had not seen a great deal of hard fighting. On this report the order of attack first intended was founded, but before the troops were ordered on to the attack, Colonel Wood was sent to examine and report the extent of front occupied by the British troops. Colonel Wood's military eye detected at once what had escaped the unpractised observation of the others—that is, that the British regulars were drawn up in open order—and it was on his report that, at the moment the change was made by General Harrison in the order of the attack, a movement which, in the estimation of such men as Wood and Perry, and Shelby, was enough of itself to entitle General Harrison to the highest rank among the military men of the age.

Mr. Speaker, when I review the historical testimony touching this portion of General Harrison's history, I confess my amazement at the Quixotic, (I pray my friend from Michigan to pardon me,) but I must call it the Quixotic exhibition which he has made of himself. Sir, the gentleman had no need to tell us he was a general of militia. His conduct in this discussion is proof of that—strong even as his own word for the fact. He has shown all that reckless bravery which has always characterised our noble militia, but he has also, in this attack, shown that other quality of militia troops which so frequently impels them to rush blindly forward and often to their own destruction. I should like to hear many of the brave men around me speak of General Harrison. Some there are now under my eye who carry British bullets in their bodies received while fighting under the command of General Harrison. I should be glad to hear my whole souled and generous hearted friend from Kentucky, (Major Butler,) who agrees with the gentleman from Michigan in general politics, who has not merely heard of battle, but who has mingled in war in all its forms, and fought his way from the ranks up to the head of a battalion—I say I should be glad to hear his opinions of the matters asserted, hinted at, and insinuated by the gentleman from Michigan.

Why, I ask, is this attempt to falsify the common history of our country made now, and why is it made here? Is it vainly imagined that Congressional speeches are to contradict accredited, long-known historical facts? Does the fierce madness of party indulge a conception so wild?

Sir, I repeat, that I feel only amazement at such an attempt. I could not sit still and witness it in silence. Much as I desired to speak to the House and the country on the question touching the Cumberland road, I should have left it to others had I not been impelled to get the ... gross injustice which I thought was about to be done to a citizen—an honored, cherished citizen of my own state. This House, Mr. Speaker, knows that I am not given to much babbling here. Yes, sir, you all know that, like Balaam's ass, I never speak here till I am kicked into it. I may claim credit, therefore, for sincerity when I declare that a strong sense of justice alone could have called me into this debate. Let me now remind gentlemen who may be tempted into a similar course with my friend from Michigan, that all such efforts must recoil with destructive effect upon those who make them. Sir, it has been the fortune of General Harrison to be identified with the civil and military history of his country for nearly half a century. What is to be gained, even to party, by perverting that history? Nothing. You may blot out a page of his biography here, and tear out a chapter of history there; nay, you may, in the blindness of party rage, rival the Vandal and the Turk, and burn up all your books, and what then have you effected? Nothing but an insane exhibition of impotent party violence. General Harrison's history would remain in the memory of his and your cotemporaries; and coming events, not long to be delayed, will show to the world that his history, in both legislation and war, dwells not merely in the memories of his countrymen, but is enshrined in their gratitude and engraven upon their hearts.

From the Ohio Republican.

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT!"

Twenty-six years ago last Autumn (said a gentleman to us the other day,) I was a boy attending school in a log cabin, with no other windows than the light afforded through the space of two logs, by a removal of a piece of the third, with greasy bits of paper pasted on as substitutes for glass. This cabin, dedicated to learning, was situated in the out-skirts of a now populous town in Pennsylvania. No state in the Union furnished more or better soldiers for the defence and protection of the northern frontier of Ohio, during the late war, then did Pennsylvania. Not a few of her sons were in the army surrendered by Hull; besides numbers of her brave fellows were massacred and scalped at Winchester and Dudley's defeat. Still, the after call of Gen. Harrison for more soldiers, was answered by large numbers of Pennsylvanians, including several from our village. The departure of these brave fellows from their families and friends, was *then* viewed as a voluntary sacrifice of life for the defence of their country, and the "farewell—God bless ye," was uttered in a tone and feeling that sunk deep in the hearts of the by-standers, and which will never be effaced from my memory.

In those days our mails were few and uncertain: and it was only by the occasional passing of a sick disabled soldier, returning home, that we heard from our army. Time hung heavy, and deep ... The last glorious news was, ... battle ... soon expected between the American army under Gen. Harrison, and the British and Indians under the blood thirsty Proctor and Tecumseh."

Days and weeks passed by, and yet nothing was heard from our army. Our citizens eagerly hailed all strangers from the West, with the anxious inquiry of "any news from Gen. Harrison?" Such was the delay, doubt and uncertainty, that it was generally feared, and by many believed, that Harrison and his army had, like those before him, been defeated and massacred.

While I was sitting (said my informant) at the *long low window* of our school-house, and our Irish school-master was busy in repeating our A B C to the smaller urchins, I suddenly heard the sound of a horn. I looked forth, and saw descending the hill, half a mile distant, the mail boy on his horse at full speed. At the foot of the hill, he crossed a bridge, and the rapid clatter of the iron hoofs resounded throughout our cabin. Rising the hill near us, his horse at full speed and reeking with sweat, he again sounded his shrill horn, and when opposite our Log Cabin, he called out:

"HARRISON HAS WHIPPED THE BRITISH AND INDIANS!"

Our Irish tutor, with as true an American heart as ever beat in a son of Erin, sprang from his seat as though he had been shot, his eyes flashing with fire, and screamed out:

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT!"

He caught his hat, darted out at the top of his speed. The scholars were not a second behind him; the larger ones taking the lead, and shouting "Huzza for Harrison!" and the smaller ones running after, hallowing and screaming with fright!

The people of our village, hearing the confusion, and seeing the mail boy and horse at full run, followed by the school master at the top of his speed, and his whole school shouting and screaming, knew not what to make of it. The mechanic left his shop—the merchant his store—and the women stretched their necks out at the windows, while consternation and dismay were depicted in every countenance. The man arriving at the office, the carrier rose in his stirrups, and exclaimed, at the same time whirling his hat in the air:

"HUZZA FOR HARRISON! HE HAS WHIPPED THE BRITISH AND INDIANS!"

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT!"

A universal shout of joy involuntarily burst forth—bonfires were kindled in the streets; and our village illuminated at night. In those days I heard no one say that Harrison was a "coward," or a "Granny," but I did hear many say, "God bless GEN. HARRISON!"

A Pennsylvanian.

From the Madisonian.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF FACTS RESPECTING THE LINE.

In bounding the United States, the treaty of 1783 begins at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, meaning that angle made by a line drawn due north from the head waters of St. Croix River to the highlands which divide the rivers that run into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the sea, thence along said highlands, to the westernmost head of Connecticut River, &c.

There being no monument at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, it becomes necessary to find it by running out these lines.

We have agreed upon the head waters of the St. Croix and set up a monument, about which there is now no dispute. All that remains to be done is to run a due north line thence to the ridge of the highlands which divide the waters as described in the treaty, and there is the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

That there are such highlands, so dividing the waters, every body knows who has bestowed a thought upon the face of the country. Every map shows it. It is easy to run a north line, and yet Great Britain refuses to do it

The history of this line is easily traced, and it can be proved beyond a question that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia was as well known as any spot could be, where there is no monument, long before the making of the treaty, and hence it was selected as a starting point; it having been established by the British authorities.

In 1621 the King granted to Sir William Alexander, Nova Scotia, which included New Brunswick. The charter bounds the west line, beginning at the extreme west point of Nova Scotia, now Cape Sable, thence across the mouth of a great inlet of the sea, now Bay of Fundy, to the mouth of the River St. Croix: thence up that river, to the head waters of the same, and thence in a north line to the great River of Canada, now the St. Lawrence. Thus Nova Scotia came to the St Lawrence, and the northwest angle was on the bank, and the colony bounded north by the river. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont were alike bounded on the north by the river, and the Canadas, then held by the French, on the south by it. Thus matters stood till 1763, when Great Britain conquered Canada, and it was ceded to her by France.

In that year the King issued his proclamation organizing a government in Canada, and bounding the territory, in which he moved the south line of that province from the river to the highlands south, thus taking the whole valley of the river into that province, and cutting off a large territory from Nova Scotia, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Some of the provinces objected to this, but without effect. Thus the northwest angle of Nova Scotia was taken from the river and placed on the highlands, which are described in the proclamation as they are in the treaty of 1783, to be the highlands which divide the waters which run into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea.

These boundaries were established in 1774 by act of Parliament. They were also recognized in every commission of the Governors of the several Provinces who have presided over them from that day to this. The west line of Nova Scotia, (now New Brunswick,) is in all official papers, and upon all maps, a line due north from the St. Croix to the highlands, and the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is the point of intersection of these lines.

Thus it is plain that the provincial west line of Nova Scotia has been well known since 1621, and steadily adhered to by Great Britain on all occasions where she speaks of it or describes it.

It is equally clear that she has never assigned but one south line to Canada, and that is along the highlands which divide the rivers which run into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea.

It will be equally plain, on looking into the treaty of 1783, that these lines were then adopted and established as they had existed from 1763, and as nearly by the language which had been employed hitherto to describe them as it was possible to make it.

We have already adverted to the treaty in describing the northwest angle of Nova Scotia as the starting point for the line along the highlands. The east line of the United States and west line of New Brunswick is equally identical. The treaty says, east by a line from the mouth of St. Croix in the Bay of Fundy to the head waters thereof; and thence due north, to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers which run into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea.

No truth can be more apparent than that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is on the ridge of highlands which divide these waters, and at the point where the west line of New Brunswick and the south line of Canada intersect.

Nor can any truth be more obvious than that the treaty lines and the colonial lines are at this point the same, and hence, it is assumed in the treaty that the northwest angle is a well known point. Nor can anything be more certain than that there is but one range of highlands which can by possibility divide such waters.

It is equally certain that the highlands dividing these waters exist, and that a line due north from the monument can be run, and will fall upon them, and reach a point answering exactly to the treaty.

These are facts which no ingenuity can ever alter or modify, and we are led to inquire how Great Britain can evade or resist their force? She can neither do the one or the other successfully.

She contends, first, that there are no highlands so dividing the waters, because the rivers running towards the Atlantic all fall into bays of the sea instead of the sea itself. She thus contends, that a river running through a bay into the sea does not fall into the sea—and that bays are not parts of the sea. Bays are, however, only parts of the great sea which have had names assigned to them, and are not the less a portion of the sea because of these names. It might as well be said the Gulf of Mexico is no part of the sea. Besides, it is agreed that the commissioners who made the treaty, had before them Mitchel's map of this part of the country—on which all the rivers are laid down as running through bays—which proves, conclusively, that in speaking of rivers falling into the sea, they meant those flowing through bays, and could mean no others.

Then, again, Great Britain has concluded that by highlands, is meant mountains—while the treaty only requires land high enough to divide the waters. But, in truth, the general range is elevated, as has been ascertained, over 2,000 feet above the sea.

This is all the justification Great Britain has for all this delay and controversy. A jury in Westminster Hall, of her own citizens, would decide against her without leaving the box.

Now, let us take care that matters do not get confounded by the ingenuity of the diplomatists. We are, at this moment, in danger of *falling into a controversy about an agreement made last year about the occupancy of what is called the disputed Territory.* Let us take care that attention is not diverted from the true question by this unimportant matter. We should hold firmly to the treaty, and the line described in it, for Great Britain can never put us in the wrong here. Our right is clear—strong—decisive. It is easily understood by the most careless observer, and there is no possibility of mystifying it, or rendering it doubtful.

Snow at Albany.—The Albany Advertiser of Wednesday of last week says: "A heavy snow storm has again invested our streets, trees and house tops, in the livery of winter. The snow fell uninterruptedly yesterday, and to the depth of six or eight inches

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The Northampton, (Ms.) Courier of the 25th ult. says, that the snow in the western part of the state is still from two to seven feet deep. The travelling last week was horrible.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 9.

☞ We are requested to state, that the Rev. George W. Purify will preach at Mars Hill on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th of April next.

☞ Subscribers in arrears for the Recorder, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—*we must have money.* Those at a distance can remit through the Postmaster, as he is authorized to transmit money in payment of subscriptions to periodicals, free of postage.

In the Standard of last week is published the proceedings of the meeting of the "Democratic Republican citizens of Orange," held at the Masonic Hall in this place on the 12th of March last. In a resolution adopted at the close of the meeting, is a request that "the Standard, Rubicon, and Hillsborough Recorder, and other papers friendly to the cause," will publish the proceedings. Now, though we are not very "friendly to the cause," yet we have great personal regard for many of the individuals associated with it; and hence it is that we have, on all occasions, published whatever we have been requested to publish for the gratification of the party, and would have done so on this occasion also, if, under the circumstances, we could have done so with proper feelings of self respect. Common courtesy, we think, would have suggested that the proceedings of a meeting held in the town of Hillsborough, if desired at all to appear in the Hillsborough Recorder, should have been first communicated to that paper; we cannot, therefore, consent to copy from a distant paper the proceedings of a meeting held at home, a month after it took place. And besides, the liberties which the editor of the Standard took in publishing the proceedings of a late meeting at Mount Willing, affords some room to doubt whether the proceedings before us are a correct transcript of those of the meeting held at this place on the 12th ult.

The Wilmington Chronicle, we are pleased to see, has again made its appearance. The whole of the materials with which it was printed, were destroyed by the fire which occurred in that town on the night of the 17th of January, and the paper was in consequence suspended. It now makes its appearance in an entire new dress. The perseverance and industry of the editor, and the integrity of principle which he has manifested, deserves success, and we hope all his just expectations will be fully realized.

Superior Court.—The whole week, thus far, has been occupied with the State's business, through no case affecting life was taken up until Wednesday. On that day *Henry S. Hill* was on his trial for the murder of Thomas Sorrell. Hill was convicted at our fall term of this charge, and sentenced to execution; but he applied to the Supreme Court for a new trial, which was granted. On the present hearing, Mr. Attorney General Daniel appeared for the state, and Messrs. R. M. Saunders, G. W. Haywood, Chas. Manly and D. W. Stone, for the prisoner. The jury retired about 9 o'clock, and were out but a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict of *manslaughter*. *Raleigh Register.*

A treaty made with the Seneca Indians has just been ratified by the Senate, after considerable debate. The essential feature of the Treaty is its providing for the removal of the Indians westward from their present locality near Buffalo; in consideration of which the Senecas are to receive a quantity of land equal to 320 acres for each soul, and about $400,000 in money. *National Intelligencer.*

They see their Error.—Having had occasion to visit several parts of this Congressional District within the past few weeks, we are satisfied from personal observations that many, very many, within its limits, have abjured the unreasonable doctrines of Van Burenism, and ardently embraced the cause of the real people, of which the name of Harrison stands as the type and representative. *Wilmington Chron.*

Hydrophobia.—A most distressing case of this terrible disease, resulting fatally, took place in the town of Middlebury, a few miles south of Schoharie, N. Y., on the 6th ult. A lad, named Gilbert Dawson, aged about 14, was bitten in the wrist by a small dog, the first week in January last. Preventive medicines were freely used; but the premonitory symptoms of the disease exhibited themselves on the 4th ult., and after the usual progress, the suffering of the patient terminated in death on the 6th ult.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, March 27.

The bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of government, and to punish public defaulters, was read a third time; and, on the question, shall this bill pass?

Mr. Smith of Ia. briefly addressed the Senate, and made a few statements to illustrate his position, that it is not in bonds or penalties that the security of the public funds is to be found, but in the selection of honest men for public trust.

A motion to recommit the bill was lost—yeas 10, nays 27. The bill was then passed.

The Cumberland Road bill was next taken up. Mr. Clay of Ala. addressed the Senate at some length against the several provisions of the bill; and was followed by Mr. Tappan, Mr. Young, and others, in its favor; when, on motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 30.

The bill authorizing an issue of five millions of dollars in treasury notes was taken up, and debated by Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston, Mr. Benton, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Buchanan, and finally passed by a vote of 25 to 8.

Tuesday, March 31.

The Cumberland road bill was again taken up, and discussed at some length by Messrs. Wright, Clay of Ala. Phelps, Smith of Ia. and others, without any definite action being had thereon.

Mr. Lumpkin's motion for adjournment on the 18th of May, was taken up, and, after being discussed, was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 17.

Wednesday, April 1.

The Cumberland road bill was again debated until after four o'clock, on an amendment offered by Mr. Clay of Ala.; Messrs. Clay of Ky. Preston, Webster, Young, Calhoun, and Clay of Ala. participated in the debate.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with the resolution introduced by Mr. Norvell making inquiries as to the military and naval preparations in progress along our northern and north-eastern frontier. The communication states, in a letter from Gen. Winfield Scott, that the British now have 20,000 of their best regular troops in their provinces, one-third of which force has arrived there since the spring of 1828, but does not mention any great increase of fortifications.

Mr. Webster rose, in pursuance of notice given two days ago, to ask leave to bring in a bill *to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy* throughout the United States.

I do offer this bill (said Mr. Webster) in competition with any other which is, or may be, framed by the appropriate committee, or by any member of the Senate. All I hope, and all I desire is, to contribute what may be in my power to the general progress and success of the measure. I propose to refer this bill to the committee on the judiciary, which has the subject under consideration, and has not yet reported. If it shall meet the approbation of the committee, they will of course report it; if they see grounds for amending it, they will doubtless amended it; and if they only find portions of it useful, my purpose will still have been answered.

This bill, Mr. President, is short. It consists only of thirteen sections, and some of these not long sections. Yet I think it embraces all that is essentially necessary. I have studied brevity and distinctness in the law; and I have studied cheapness and despatch in the system. So far as I have not accomplished these ends, so far I have failed in my design. I have looked carefully through the recent British statutes, and the principle commentaries on those statutes, and through the insolvent laws of several of the states; and have taken information and advice at the highest sources to which I have had access.

The bill provides for cases of bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary.

It provides for cases of present insolvency, and for those of future insolvency.

It does away with all preferences hereafter to be made, but takes no notice of such as may have heretofore been made.

And it contains, as I hope will be found, short and plain provisions for the distribution of the estates of insolvents among their honest creditors in proportion to their debts, and for accomplishing this distribution quickly, and without expense.

The bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Thursday, April 2.

The Cumberland road bill was again taken up; the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Clay of Ala.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of the general provisions of the bill, and against the amendment; and Messrs. Lumpkin, Benne, and Anderson against the bill. The question was taken on the amendment, and negatived—yeas 12, nays 26.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the bill was amended by reducing the appropriation to 75,000 dollars, to each state named—one half of the original appropriation.

The question then recurring on the engrossment of the bill, Mr. Clay of Ky. intimated a desire to make some remarks before the question was put, the hour being late, the senate adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

The Cumberland road bill was again taken up, and debated by Messrs. Clay, Southard, Smith of Ia. White of Ia. and Young.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 22. So the bill was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 27.

The treasury note bill came up, as the special order, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair. A long debate ensued; after which the question was taken on the several proposed amendments, all of which were rejected. At nine o'clock the committee rose, and reported the bill to the house.

The previous question was then moved and seconded, and the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 110, nays 66; and at half past ten the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 28.

The New Jersey case was again taken up as the unfinished morning business, and Mr. Medill addressed the house until the expiration of the hour.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day, and several private bills were read a third time and passed.

Monday, March 30.

The whole day was consumed in the reception and disposition of petitions.

Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. Medill continued his remarks upon the New Jersey case until the expiration of the hour.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the bill to secure the purity of elections. Mr. Bell, who had the floor on that bill, continued his remarks until the adjournment; except a short time, during which he gave way for a motion to take up the senate bill to remit the penalties paid by vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and to legalize their registers, which had been reported from the committee on commerce with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was read the time and passed.

Mr. Bell then again resumed the floor, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 1.

The question before the house for the morning hour still being on the printing of certain testimony in the New Jersey election case, Mr. Medill resumed the floor, and continued to speak in vindication of the course of the committee of elections until he brought his speech to a conclusion.

The floor was then given to Mr. Fillmore; but he gave way to Mr. Randolph to explain certain facts in reference to one of the charges which had been made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Medill,) which explanation went to show that the statement rested on a mistake.

Mr. Fillmore then proceeded to reply to Mr. Medill, and had proceeded some time, when Mr. Medill interposed, and inquired of the chairman of the committee (Mr. Campbell) whether certain portions of the testimony had been read before the adoption of the committee's report?

Mr. Campbell was understood by the reporter to reply in the affirmative.

Mr. Fillmore then asked him if the testimony had been read through before that report was adopted?

Mr. Campbell was replying indirectly; when Mr. Fillmore repeated and pressed his inquiry. Mr. Campbell had proceeded some time; when Mr. Fillmore remonstrated. He had not given way for a speech, but a plain answer to a plain question. Mr. Campbell again proceeded, without arriving at the question. Mr. Fillmore insisted on an answer. Mr. Campbell then said that so much of the testimony was read as had been called for. Mr. Fillmore inquired how much had been called for? and whether the whole of the testimony had been read? yea or nay?

At this point the morning hour expired, and the house proceeded to the orders of the day.

The chair laid before the house several communications, which were appropriately referred.

The house proceeded to consider the bill, introduced by Mr. Bell, to secure the freedom of elections.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks in support of the bill, and concluded at half past five.

The floor was then given to Mr. Watterson, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 2.

The special order of the day was the report heretofore made by the select committee on printing; but as the documents were not all printed, the subject was, after some conversation, laid over and made the special order for Tuesday week, to take precedence of all other business, until disposed of.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to secure the freedom of elections, and Mr. Watterson addressed the house in opposition to the bill, and in reply to some of the remarks of Mr. Bell. The floor was then given to Mr. Gentry, and the house adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

The unfinished business of the morning hour was again resumed, being the printing of certain testimony in relation to the New Jersey Election, and Mr. Fillmore concluded his remarks.

The previous question was then moved and seconded; and the main question being put on the first branch of the resolution, to wit, the amendment of Mr. Garland, it was agreed to.

On the second branch the yeas and nays were called for, and were, yeas 147, nays 3.

The house proceeded to the private orders of the day, and a considerable number of bills were acted on.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York March 30

The belligerant attitude of the Ministers of Great Britain and the United Satets, as exhibited in their recent correspondence, continues to be the source of not a little solicitude among business men. Well-informed English houses here are, however, of a fixed opinion that the British Ministry will sanction no action, or *talk* of action, tending to a war, the impression being strong that so clearly is *peace* the interest of the two countries that the *principle* is not worth a mention in comparison with it, provided no rashness lugs in *honor* to add to the causes of contention.

New York, April 2, 1840.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor have divided all the seventeen Wards of the city into seventy-three voting districts. There will be 219 inspectors of elections, to be appointed by the Common Council. The Governor put on as one of the three Commissioners a Tammany man, who accepted, and was sworn in. Our Locofoco brethren are obeying the law, and the "nullification" threatened was all bombast and paper powder. The fret, scold and worry, but they might as well fret about this as any thing else, and the real fact is, that not a small portion of the Tammany party is covertly pleased with the Registry, because it will restrain the licentiousness of their own people.

From England and France we had yesterday evening five or six days' later news, but not an item of importance, unless it be that the Turkish Government is issuing Treasury notes, perhaps in imitation of ours. In France, M. Thiers, at the head of Ministry, is again at the top of the ladder, and will command a majority.

From Central America we have dates to March 1. The Revolution there continues, and the broken-up states yet wage war, one upon the other. The British at the Belize are extending their settlements upon the Mesquito coast, and his Mesquito Majesty is now the acknowledged ally of the Queen. The mahogany business is prosecuted with vigor.

The Boundary Question.—The London Weekly Despatch, of the 16th ult., speaking of the affairs in this country, says:

"The accounts from the United states are of threatning aspect. The scientific men sent out by the British government, to survey the disputed territory, are said to have reported that according to the letter, the whole of the disputed land belongs to Great Britain—and the full strength of the nation will be put out to enforce our right. The American government are disposed to assume a decisive tone upon the business.

Acquital Wood.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that the jury in the case of Wood, tried for the *murder of his daughter*, brought in a verdict of "NOT GUILTY, *on the ground of insanity.*"

The evidence to sustain the ground of insanity was regarded as so great as not to require discussion on either side, and the evidence was followed by a brief charge from Judge King, after which the jury retired for a few minutes, and rearned the verdict given above. Wood remains in the custody of the Court un-

er the act of Assembly providing for such cases, and will be provided for moved from prison to immediately re- there to be confined as lunatic asylum- dition may seem to require his condi-

We learn that there is too much (says the New York Courier) reason to fear that the pilot boat *Sea Gull*, attached to the Exploring Expedition, tender to the United States sloop of war *Vincennes*, has been lost, and that all on board have perished. She has not been heard of since the month of June, last. Then she left Orange, Terra del Fuego, — miles north of Cape Horn, in company with the Flying Fish. A gale soon after arose, and the latter succeeded in beating off the shore. This was the last seen of the Sea Gull. Lieutenants Reed and Bacon, two promising young officers, were on board. The Porpoise had been twice in search of her without success.

The King of Denmark and the Pope.—The king of Denmark, according to a correspondent of the *Univers*, has forbidden all Catholic priests and missionaries in his kingdom to hold any correspondence, directly or indirectly, with M. Laurent, Bishop of Chersonesus, who has been appointed to reside at Hamburgh as Apostolic Vicar by the Holy See. The King, at the same time, interdicts that Prelate from exercising any spiritual jurisdiction within Denmark.

The Daugerreotype.—A young American artist, Mr. A. S. Wolcott, has introduced some very striking improvements in this interesting discovery. He has made an apparatus by which he can take a miniature likeness from life in a more distinct manner than the execution of any specimens we have ever seen. In fact, his portraits are nearly as plainly delineated as though they were drawn upon paper with India ink. Each particular shade of the face and dress is given with astonishing exactness, and if the likeness be examined with a microscope, it presents each fibre of the skin! By the old mode it required some ten or fifteen minutes to perfect a Daugerreotype picture, whereas with a perfectly clear atmosphere, Mr. A. S. Wolcott only requires a sitting of *one minute!* One of his best specimens was taken on Thursday last, in forty seconds. We believe he is the first person in this country who has attempted to take likenesses by this process, and we trust he may reap a handsome profit from his enterprise One has only to visist him on a clear day, at his rooms, 52 First street, and in a very few minutes can be presented with a perfect miniature, in a neat gilt or bronze frame, at a small expense. We have one of his first specimens in our possession, which we should be happy to exhibit to those curious in such matters.

New York Paper.

An act has just been passed by the Legislature of Louisiana *for abolishing* imprisonment for debt.

The Lynchburg Virginian publishes an extract of a letter from Norfolk, which says—"Harrison is all the rage in these parts—decidedly more popular even than Jackson was in his most palmy days. As for Virginia, there is no doubt of her vote for Harrison. No sensible and unprejudiced man pretends that Van Buren has any chance. He always was a very bitter pill, and his recent acts render him still more bitter."

The Tippecanoe excitement runs so high in Williamson county, Tenn. that even *Ladies* turn out in swarms to add to its fervor. When Mr. Foster spoke at Eagleville the other day, he was cheered by more than fifty pair of the brightest eyes in Tennessee.

Nashville Banner.

The way it works in Indiana.—A friend writes from Louisville (observes the Cincinnati Republican) that in one township on the Wabash river in Indiana, where they have 160 voters, ALL but *eight* of whom went for Van Buren in 1836—*they are now* ALL *for General Harrison—there is not a Van Buren man left in the township.* If this is not a "sign," we are at a loss to know what a "sign" is.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, April 7.		
Flour,	4 50	a	5 00
Corn,	0 50	a	0 00
Cotton,	0 7	a	0 08
	Fayetteville, April 4.		
Bacon,	00 08	a	00 07½
Beeswax,	00 23	a	00 25
Coffee,	00 12½	a	00 13½
Cotton,	00 6	a	00 07½
Corn,	00 65	a	00 60
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	0 90
Flour,	3 75	a	4 50
Feathers,	00 40		
	Wilmington, April 7.		
Flour,	4 50	a	5 50
Rice, 100 lbs.	2 75	a	3 00
Salt, bushel,	00 48	a	00 50
" sack,	1 62	a	01 75
Sugar,	00 7½	a	00 10
	Petersburg, April 4.		
Cotton,	00 06½	a	00 09½
Wheat,	0 00	a	1 00
Tobacco,	3 60	a	6 75

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of her father in this vicinity, on Friday last, of consumption, Mrs. ANN M. LEWELLING, daughter of Mr. James Phillips, aged about 31 years.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Thursday,	5 27	6 23	New 10 h. 9 m. morn.
10 Friday,	5 26	6 24	First 10 h. 2 m. morn.
11 Saturday,	5 25	6 25	Full 6 h. 21 m. morn.
12 Sunday,	5 24	6 26	Last 6 h. 6 m. morn.
13 Monday,	5 23	6 27	
14 Tuesday	5 22	6 28	
15 Wednesday	5 31	6 29	

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

April 8. JAMES S. SMITH. 16—

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, held on the 4th instant, it was ordered that the following ordinance be published [illegible] weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder:

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall discharge or shoot a gun, pistol, or arms of any description, within the limits of said town; and each offender, when duly convicted of a violation of this ordinance, shall pay, if a white person, free negro, or free mulatto, a fine not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, and stand committed to the jail of Orange county until the fine and costs be paid; but if the offender be a slave, he or she shall receive on his or her bare back, a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes, nor less than ten lashes, unless the owner of such slave shall pay, together with the costs, such fine as may be imposed by the Magistrate of Police: *Provided nevertheless,* That this ordinance shall not extend to discharging fire arms on days of public rejoicing, nor to soldiers or militia men on parade.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN A. HEARTT, *Town Clerk.*

April 8. 16—4w

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
T. G. Agnier
Hannah Andrews
B
M. H. Bird
Harriet N. Barnes
William Bowls
Samuel Barlow
James J. Blackwood
John Broadhurst
C
Kintchen Cary
Jesse Clinton
Joel Cloud
Catharine Clark
Stephen Clark
Abraham Crabtree
William Chambers, sr.
Hardin Couch
Allen Collins
James Collins, jr.
John W. Camron
James R. Cole
D
Bennet Denson
E
Abisha Faucett
James Faucett (miller)
Thomas Flint
John J. Freeland
G
James S. Glenn
H
James Haughton 2
David Hobbs
George Harrington
John Hobson
Charley Horner
Mary Hall
Calvin Hill
E. Hopkins
J.
James Jackson
William Jones 2
Charles W. Johnston
K
John Kelly
I.
Oran Lloyd
Silas Link
Fielding Leathers
John B Leathers
James Leathers 2
M
Doctor R. Murphey
Alexander Morphus
Mary Martin
Lydia McKee
William Malaby
N
James Nobles
O
R. M. Orrell
P
Peter J. Potts
Pleasant Prichard
James Phelps
Mary Jane Place
M. L. Phifer
John Primrose 2
R
James Raney
Wm. N. Roberts
Susan Revils
S
Elizabeth Sweet
John Scott
Charles C. Smith
T
Hezekiah Terry
Forser Thomson
Samuel Thomson
John Tinnin
Mary D. Tinnin
Martin Thomas
Stephen Taylor
A Tolatson
W
Henderson Wood
Eli Woods
Samuel Whitick 2
Katharine Walls
William Ward

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 15—

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 15—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Culloch v. *Margaret M'Culloch.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13—mg

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, in the case of Caswell C. Huckabee and others, I shall proceed to sell, on the 11th day of April next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, for cash, A TRACT OF LAND on the third fork of Newhope, adjoining the lands of Nathan Marcum, Charles Trice, Sullivan Leigh, and others, known as the Robert Campbell Tract. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a Lot in the village of Chapel Hill.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 18. 13—3w

A QUANTITY of SILK-WORM EGGS, for sale by WM. H. BROWN.

March 11. 12—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

"MY NAME IS HAINES."

Origin of the Term.—There are thousands of people in this country who make use of a common expression "My name is Haines," when they are about leaving a place or party suddenly, yet few know from whence the expression is derived. A more common saying, or one in more common use, has never been got up. You hear it in Maine and in Georgia; it is in Maryland and in Arkansas; it is in the mouths of the old and the young, the grave and the gay; in short, "My name is Haines" enjoys a popularity which no other slang or cant phrase has ever attained. "I'm o-p-h," "I must mizzle," "I must make myself scarce," are frequently used; but the expression which heads this article leaves them all out of sight. Having said this much of the recreation of the phrase, be it our pleasure to give its origin.

Some thirty-five years since, a gentleman named Haines was travelling on horseback in the vicinity of Mr. Jefferson's residence in Virginia.—Party spirit ran extremely high in those days. Mr. Jefferson was President, and Haines was a rank federalist, and, as a matter of course, a bitter opponent of the then existing administration and its head. Haines overtook Mr. Jefferson in the road; but not being acquainted with that gentleman, who was also travelling on horseback, his party zeal led him into a conversation upon the all-absorbing topic. In the course of the conversation Haines took particular pains to abuse Mr. Jefferson, called him all kinds of hard names, ran down every measure of his administration, poked nonintercourse and embargo acts at him as most outrageous and ruinous, ridiculed his gunboat system as preposterous and nonsensical, opposed his purchase of Louisiana as a wild scheme; in short, took up every leading feature of the politics of the day, and descanted upon them and their originator with the greatest bitterness. Mr. Jefferson, all the while, said but little. There was no such thing as getting away from his particular friend, and he did not exactly feel at liberty to combat his arguments.

They finally arrived in front of Mr. Jefferson's residence, Haines, of course, not acquainted with the fact. Notwithstanding he had been villified and abused "like a pick-pocket," to use the old saying, Mr. Jefferson still, with true Virginia hospitality and politeness, invited his travelling companion to alight and partake of some refreshment. Haines was about getting from his horse, when it came into his mind that he should ask his companion's name.

"Jefferson," said the President, blandly.

"The d—l! What, Thomas Jefferson?"

"Yes, sir, Thomas Jefferson."

"President Thomas Jefferson?" continued the astonished federalist.

"The same," rejoined Mr. Jefferson.

"Well, my name is Haines!" and putting spurs to his horse, he was out of hearing in an instant. This, we have been informed, was the origin of the phrase.

Notice.

To the Legatees of Delilah Rhodes, deceased.

THE subscriber is prepared to settle with the Legatees of Delilah Rhodes, deceased; they are therefore requested to come forward and receive their shares. I will no longer be responsible for interest.

GEORGE W. RHODES,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.
March 10. 12—3w

Notice.

THE subscriber, having qualified at the last February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as Executor to the estate of JESSE MILLER, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

HENRY WHITTED, *Executor.*
March 3. 11—

Blooded Horses.

THE Imported Race Horse FLEXIBLE, and the American Race Horse TURKENQ, will stand at Wilton, Granville county, N. C. the present season, (1840.) For terms, &c. see hand bills.

EDWD. H. CARTER.
Wilton, February 1840. 11—11J

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29. 94—

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.
February 19. 09—

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass, and China.

James A. Taylor,
79, Water Street, New York,

RESPECTFULLY to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, and Printed and Common Queensware, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short city paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the city, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip.
New York, March 2, 1840. 12—

WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THE Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, having by the fire of the 17th of January, lost all the materials of his office, on which there was no insurance, and being desirous of resuming the pulication of the paper as soon as possible, in order to enable him to do so he makes an appeal to the public for an increase of his subscription list. The political character of the Chronicle is Whig. The Editor has ever aimed, however, to diffuse what he conceives to be true political sentiments, with justice and fair dealing towards those entertaining different opinions, and to discuss matters with a courtesy proper among all men. This will be its future course. But independently of these considerations, there is now so large a portion of the State connected with Wilmington by the ties that grow out of frequent intercourse and commercial dealings, that the newspapers of the place should have an extensive circulation.

The price of the paper was $2 50, in advance; but experience has proved that a paper cannot be afforded in Wilmington for that sum, and the subscription of the Chronicle will therefore be hereafter $3 00 in advance.

Wilmington, Jan 30. 09—

Consigned to us For Sale,

1500 ORANGES.
8 Boxes of RAISINS,
A quantity of ALMONDS,
And a parcel of Good Family FLOUR.
The above articles will be sold at reduced prices.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
February 12. 08—

Notice.

THE Firm of R. NICHOLS & CO. was dissolved on the first day of January, 1840, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R Nichols.

R. NICHOLS,
P. JONES,
CAD. JONES, Jr.
February 5. 07—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a news paper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O P Q, Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER.
Jan 28, 1840.

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,

Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.

London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. GRAIN.
August 7. 82—

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR has just received for sale, a Fresh Supply of the following articles:
Candies,
Soda Crackers,
Butter Crackers,
Ship Bread,
Scotch Herring,
Cocoa Nuts,
Chewing Tobacco,
A variety of Choice Segars.
ALSO.
French Jujube Paste, good for coughs and colds.
The above articles will be found to be of excellent quality.
November 6. 95—

OCEOLA.

THIS splendid Stallion, descended from the Archie and Dion stock, will make his third stand at his own stable, near the Alamance Factory, Orange. His colts are promising, large, and well formed for service and easy keep.

MICHAEL HOLT.
February 12. 08—6w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of O. F. LONG & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon O. F. Long and close their accounts, either by cash or bond. He may generally be found at their old stand, now occupied by James Webb, jr. & Co.

O. F. LONG,
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
January 1. 03—

New Firm.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of O. F. Long & Co. will continue the mercantile business at their old stand, under the style of JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO. They hope, by close attention to business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage which has been heretofore so generously extended towards the late firm of O. F. Long & Co.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.
O. F. LONG,
JOHN H. WEBB.
January 1. 03—

CALM RETREAT
Female Academy.

THIS institution has been in successful operation for two sessions, under the management of Miss SPENCER, a young lady of superior qualifications, from the North, and she has given universal satisfaction to all, as well pupils as parents and guardians, who have favored her with their patronage. The Academy is situated in Caswell county, N C. five miles south of Brown's Store, in a healthy and a very retired situation, and affords every facility for a thorough and accomplished female education, and is entirely worthy of the attention of those who may wish their daughters educated in a very superior style.

The following are the terms:

The first class embraces Authography, Penmanship and Reading, $5 per session of five months.

2d Class—English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps, and Arithmetic, $7 50.

3d Class—Embracing the higher branches of English Literature, $8 50.

For Drawing, Painting, and the various kinds of Ornamental Needle-work, $8 additional.

The next session will commence on the 3d of February.

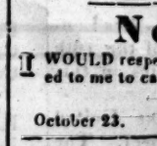
The subscriber is prepared to accommodate any number of young ladies with good board, at $6 per month. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from 4 to $6 per month.

Letters addressed to the subscriber, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C. upon the subject of the Academy, will meet with prompt attention.

ANTHONY WILLIAMSON.
January 14. 93—3weow

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert every other week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.



Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold Lever, plain and extra jewelled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 93—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS McGEHEE, Person county.
October 30. 93—

Orchard Grass Seed,

For Sale by
JOHN MORROW.
Clover Garden, Orange, January 7. 93—2m

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffle Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Lain, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue-black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhyne, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mationa SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.
October 29. 94—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1839.

John Vanhook
vs.
Augustin Vanhook, administrator, and Otaway B. Rogers

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Otaway B. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Otaway B. Rogers to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said county of Person, at the court house in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur, or the bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.
Price Adv. $4 50 —03

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 9. 77—

QUELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. tf—61

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almst every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary case, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits, are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the southern states or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Porcel, sen. 84 years of age; was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs; was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin; periodical sick headache, always relieved by a small dose; now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio; rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure. She is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband, Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger, nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman, subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of E. i Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption, cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one *week!*

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.; was in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about, and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague; cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis; affection of the liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic twenty years, effected a perfect cure in twenty-four hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant in the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints, are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies or obstruction, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WM. B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*
December 20. 03—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPPOSITE MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Hearst, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sikoloff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
December 3 99—13m

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 35—

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
Arabian Sheik,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough, and at other places in Orange. Particulars will be made known in bills.

JAS. TURNER.
January 7. 03—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.
September 4. 86—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until a contrary order—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.